Arthropods of Possible Medical Significance Collected in Terrell County, Texas

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With the Big Bend National Park of Texas rapidly becoming a major tourist attraction, this Department is endeavoring to obtain fairly complete information relative to the medically important anthropods in the area. Consequently, we were greatly appreciative of the opportunity presented the junior author to accompany Dr. W. Frank Blair, University of Texas Mammalogist, and his students on a field trip to West Texas (Terrell County) June 6 to July 8, 1949.

The majority of the mammals collected were examined for ectoparasites. An unexpectedly light mammal population was encountered and the small number of rodents seen were supporting, for the most part, small or no ectoparasite infestations. Some attention was directed toward the collection of arthropods other than ectoparasites. The taxonomic status of this material has been determined and is presented here.

Ectoparasite Index of Hosts Rodentia

7 Citellus variegatus (Rock Squirrel): 11 Pulex irritans; 40 Echidnophaga gallinacea; 107 Diamanus montanus; 1 Ixodes cookei; 1 Dermacentor parumapertus; 27 Haemolaelaps glasgowi; 1 Neohaematopinus laeviusculus.

3 Sciurus niger (Tree Squirrel): 10 Orchopeas howardii; 18 Neohaematopinus sciurinus.

10 Cratogeomys castanops (Pocket Gopher): 200 plus Geomydoccus geomydis (heavy infestation); 4 Hirstionyssus sp. (being described by Strandtmann and Hunt); 16 Haemolaelaps glasgowi.

7 Perognathus merriami (Pocket Mouse): 24 Androlaelaps sp. (apparently undescribed).

Lagomorpha

2 Lepus californicus (Jack Rabbit): 12 Haemaphysalis leporis-palustris; 3 Dermacentor parumapertus; 2 Hoplopsyllus affinis.

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Artiodactyla

2 Tayassu angulatum (Javelina): 100 Juxtapulex porcinus; 25 Pecaroecus javalli.

Chiroptera

5 Pipistrellus hesperus (Canyon Bat): 1 Myodopsylla collinsi; 5 Spinturnix sp.; 5 Liponyssus haemotophagus; 4 Ornithodoros sp. (larvae).

Carnivora

3 Bassariscus astutus (Ring Tailed Cat): 1 Pulex irritans. 4 Procyon lotor (Raccoon): 95 Pulex irritans; 4 Echidnophaga gallinacea; 1 Ixodes cookei.

Arthropods Not Ectoparasitic Diptera

Aedes atropalpus—Larvae common in temporary rain water held in rocky depressions. Adults were common.

Anopheles punctipennis-No larvae found. Adults were not numerous.

Anopheles pseudopunctipennis—No larvae found. Three adult females taken.

Callitroga macellaria—Adults of the secondary screw worm fly were commonly encountered about every fresh mammal carcass observed.

Musca domestica-Abundant.

Sarcophaga bishoppi, S. plinthophyga, S. fulvipes triplasia and S. sueta were common.

Phorocera tachinomoides—Three of these tachinid flies were taken.

Tabanus sp. and Silvius sp.—Tabanids were numerous. Silvius were especially common along the Pecos River, viciously attacking humans as well as domestic animals. All specimens of this family were so battered when they reached Mr. H. J. Reinhard, Texas A. & M. College, that he was unable to place them specifically.

Coleoptera

Epicauta atrivitala—A single specimen of this large blister beetle was taken.

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Current Entomological Literature

COMPILED BY RAYMOND Q. BLISS AND R. G. SCHMIEDER.

Under the above head it is intended to note papers received at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, pertaining to the Entomology of the Americas (North and South), including Arachnida and Myriopoda. Articles irrele-vant to American entomology will not be noted; but contributions to anatomy, physiology and embryology of insects, however, whether relating to American or exotic species will be recorded.

be recorded. This list gives references of the year 1950 unless otherwise noted. Continued papers, with few exceptions, are recorded only at their first installment. For other records of general literature and for economic literature, see the Bibliog-raphy of Agriculture, Washington, and the Review of Applied Entomology, Series A, London. For records of papers on medical entomology see Review of Applied Entomology, Series B. NOTE: The figures within brackets [] refer to the journal in which the paper ap-peared, as numbered in the List of periodicals and serials published in our January and June issues. The number of the volume, and in some cases, the part, heft, &c. is followed by a colon (:). References to papers containing new forms or names not so stated in titles are followed by (*); if containing keys are followed by (k); papers pertaining ex-clusively to Neotropical species, and not so indicated in the title, have the symbol (S). Papers published in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS are not listed.

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